

THE COMET

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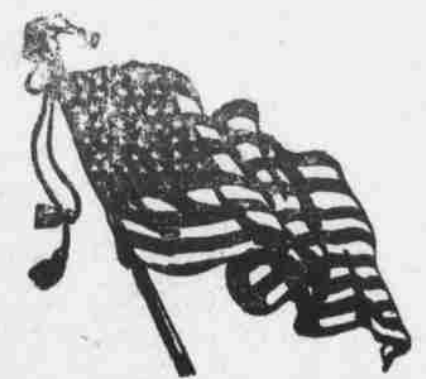
PUBLISHER

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There is not much difference in actual effect between an American needlessly consuming materials needed by the Nation and a German sinking such materials at sea.

If the sentiment of the newspapers of Tennessee, weeklies and dailies, evidences anything, it assures the overwhelming renomination of Senator Shields. So far as can be learned from a scrutiny of their editorial columns, the vast majority have lined up in the senior Senator's support, not one having at this writing expressed a preference for the contestant, Senator Shields is remaining at his post in Washington City, devoting his entire time and attention to compelling duties there. It is possible that he will not make any formal speeches in behalf of his candidacy, content rather to merely submit his record as his entitlement to the public's favor.—Nashville Banner.

It is a great pity that other candidates for senator and congress can not see fit to follow the lead of Gen. Cates and let Tennessee be free of factional political turmoil this year and await a more suitable time. These same places will be open again in a short time, and if the government has been run for all these years without them, surely it can stand until they have another opportunity, and maybe a time when political ambitions may be realized without a hazardous risk being taken to our government.

We congratulate Gen. Cates in his decision and feel that if he will give the government the same active help which he would have put into his campaign, that at a later date he will be well repaid by the voters of this state.—Paris Parisian.

The Chattanooga Times comes out with the amazing proposition that in view of the war, and of the President remarks that "politics are adjourned" that both Gov. Rye and the Hon. Austin Peay come off the track, and allow Senator Shields and Judge Roberts to be nominated by acclamation. This suggestion is ridiculous, and not in harmony with the principles of democracy, for which the world is fighting for today. In view of Senator Shields' record in the Senate and the need of his services there at this critical time there is good ground in giving him the nomination. But as to the race, the same reason does not exist. If it did it would be ridiculous to ask the stronger of two candidates to come off the track. All indications point to the nomination and election of the Hon. Austin Peay. If you did not read his speech look up last week's Comet and read it, and you will see then why he should be nominated in the August primary, and elected in November.

GERMANS IN A QUANDARY

It is easy to see that the German military leaders are now in something of a quandary, and that while the Entente Allies are still confronted with a crisis in the West, the situation is by no means encouraging to the Central Powers.

The attempted drive of the Austrians in Italy was quickly turned into a disastrous rout. With fine courage and determination the Italians met and defeated the invaders, who had calculated that their furious dash would carry them to the Venetian plains, place them in contact with Italian food stores, and virtually drive Italy out of the war. Instead of achieving such a complete and much needed victory the Austrians have been so thoroughly beaten that there is a question whether they can recover in time to strike another blow at the Italians this summer.

What effect this defeat will have on the situation in Austria-Hungary remains to be seen. There is widespread suffering and discontent in the Dual Empire, where hunger riots

and peace demonstrations are giving the authorities much trouble. Should the people be permitted to learn the whole truth regarding the disastrous failure of the Austrian offensive, there is a lively possibility of a blow-up in Austria-Hungary that would make it difficult for the country to remain in the war.

The Germans understand the seriousness of the situation confronting Austria. They realize the need of an Austrian victory in Italy and of sending German troops to aid in winning the victory. If Germany had a million troops to spare they would be quickly sent to the assistance of the Austrians, but Germany probably can not spare any considerable number of troops. To materially reinforce the Austrians with German divisions from the western front would be to weaken the German line in France and to postpone further efforts here, if it did not invite a dangerous blow from the Allies. Not to send reinforcements to the Austrians means that the Austrian crisis may go from bad to worse and become a menace to the German cause.

It is Germany's problem, and no doubt it is worrying the war lords. Probably they will send the Austrians a few troops for moral effect and leave the situation in Italy to take care of itself while they renew their offensive in France. That is what Premier Lloyd George appears to anticipate, and he expects the next drive to be the most desperate the Germans have yet undertaken. He also seems confident of the ability of the Allies to offer effective resistance.—Herald-Courier.

THE OPPOSITION TO SENATOR SHIELDS

By H. M. Doak

Just at this time, when the civilized world is engaged in a great war and straining every nerve and sinew to rid the earth of Prussian domination, a senatorial primary is to choose a senator to succeed Hon. John K. Shields. The popular view is that he ought to succeed himself. No sound reason, or one that will stand a moment's analysis, why he should not has yet been set out.

Judge Shields was practicing law at Knoxville when he was elected to serve on the supreme bench of Tennessee. None in the state stood higher as a man or as a lawyer. No judge ever left the bench with a clearer record for high judicial attainment or with more of public respect for him as a man. Because of his great ability, and especially for his profound knowledge of constitutional law, he was chosen by the legislature to represent Tennessee in the senate of the United States.

He is now a candidate to succeed himself after years of service at a trying time in which he has so faithfully discharged his duties that no criticism of any public act of his is heard. His senatorial record is before the public. The senate journal and the proceedings of that body show how he has discharged his duties, how he has voted upon public measures and what laws of public importance he has advocated.

That record shows that he has been a warm, constant and consistent supporter of the administration in the one matter of present importance to the people of America and to the people of Tennessee. His broad, practical knowledge of constitutional law has been of the greatest value at crucial moments respecting measures of the utmost importance, conferring, enlarging and defining the powers of the President. It was of vital importance that such measures should be enacted of supreme moment that they should be kept free from constitutional objections. Just here Senator Shields' aid was invaluable. He is known, trusted and relied upon by the administration in its vast work aimed at the destruction of German oligarchical military power for now and for forever.

So far as observation, reading and hearing goes, but one public opinion prevails in Tennessee. That this is not a time for politics—nor a time for personal and private ambitions—that Senator Shields should be retained in the senate because he has done, is doing and may be trusted to go on doing his duty as a senator upon all lines—especially upon the supreme and only line of the slightest present importance. This view is along the line of Mr. Wilson's notion that politics should be adjourned. To this view but very slight dissent has been heard.

There is a faint present note of discord. In some quarters are heard whispered objections to the re-election of Senator Shields. Just why, for what, precise reason, is probably only known to those who sound the daily note of dissent and of discord. That the reason—whatever it is—grows out of past politics is, inferentially, certain. It is equally certain that it is not based upon any question of public policy, past, present or future. It cannot be founded upon any profound difference of opinion as to any great measure affecting the State of Tennessee or its people, or the people of the United States.

Up to this time the only argument used by those who oppose the nomi-

nation of Senator Shields seems to rest upon some matter of naturalization—or of non-naturalization. With respect to the particular question of naturalization—or of non-naturalization—Senator Shields, a solid and efficient supporter of the administration in all its war measures, seems to have been exactly in accord with the Attorney-General of Mr. Wilson's administration—at least in so far as Senator Shields has had anything to do with it—or has had time to think about it. It is probable that he has not lost many night's sleep over it.

The Attorney General's view of the especial matter of naturalization—which is urged as a bar to Senator Shields' return to the Senate—appears to have been in accord with judicial precedents and decisions in naturalization cases. It seems that Senator Shields has been so unmindful of his duty as to agree with Attorney General and the law books.

Neither this matter of naturalization, nor any matter of naturalization, has been before the Senate, except in the presentation of a record furnished—presentation of which was a duty Senator Shields owed to the Attorney General and to the humblest citizen of Tennessee. Therefore it has not been a question of public policy involving senatorial consideration and action. Hence it has, apparently, appeared in no way to Senator Shields' judgment as a senator.

The particular grudge against Senator Shields, growing out of some treading upon unseen toes in past politics, is not yet apparent. It is not likely ever to be avowed. If it were big enough to be a popular bar to the Senate it would be openly avowed and not propped up and hid under a trivial matter of naturalization—or non-naturalization. It couldn't be a matter of vast public account or it would be set out and blazoned abroad.

So far the only reason given why Senator Shields—a very able constitutional lawyer, one of the ablest senators Tennessee has had, and throughout a very effective supporter of the administration and its far policy—should not be returned to the senate is that Mr. So-and-so doesn't agree with the Attorney General of Mr. Wilson's administration and Senator Shields that, upon a record presented Mr. Thus-and-so is a naturalized citizen.

The real reason why the objectors desire the defeat of Senator Shields is known to them, and so far, apparently, to them only. The rest of the people of Tennessee neither know nor care anything about it—nor are they able to see where a trivial matter of naturalization, projected before the concealed real reason, touches any matter of public interest, or form a bar to the election of a very able and efficient senator, champion of all the wise war measures of the administration. To the public mind it looks like mere camouflage with the real reason, grown out of past politics, hid in the smoke. In Nashville Banner.

LEST WE FORGET

Col. Thomas E. Matson

We call the attention of the public to the announcement of Col. T. E. Matson in another column, of his candidacy for the position of magistrate for the 9th Civil District of Washington county. To the older residents he needs no introduction, as he has been known to them for nearly forty years, and served the City as Mayor and alderman on several occasions. To the later arrivals in the City it may interest them to know that he came here in 1878 to locate and build the E. T. & W. N. C. railway and then opened the Cranberry mine. He remained with these companies for several years and resigned to make the first survey of the old 3 C's railway. This was a Johnson City enterprise, promoted by him. The citizens raised funds to make the first survey. The Col. giving his service gratis. He afterwards became chief engineer and located and constructed the road from Camden, S. C., to Marion, N. C. Then came the panic, and the road fell through, and got into other hands, to me completed some years afterward, and now known as the C. C. & O.

He also obtained the charter for the Embreville railroad, and was president and chief engineer of it when the company had to sell out to the Southern Railway on account of the difficulty of procuring funds for the construction during the panic.

He purchased the land from the E. T. & W. N. C. railway to the summit of Roan Hill and laid out the first addition to Johnson City, known as the Johnson City Real Estate Company's addition, of which he was half owner. In this connection he built the Johnson City Foundry and Machine Shop. The Johnson City Furniture Company, and Johnson City Brick Works. The latter being the first steam brick plant in Washington county. Also donated to the City lands for school houses, City Hall and Market House Public Parks etc.

After his return from Cuba, in the war with Spain, he was selected to make the surveys and topographical maps of land purchased for the Soldiers' Home. Afterwards he was engineer in charge of construction and laid out, and supervised the construc-

FOOD ADMINISTRATION

SUGAR PLAN

(Continued from Page One)

users of sugar are divided into the following groups:

A. Candy makers, soft drinks, soda fountains, chewing gum, chocolate and cocoa manufacturers, tobacco manufacturers, flavoring extracts, invert sugar, syrups, sweet pickles, wines, et cetera.

B. Commercial canners, vegetables, fruits, milk, medical purposes, explosives, glycerine, et cetera.

C. Hotels, restaurants, clubs, dining cars and steamships, boarding houses, hospitals, public institutions and public eating places generally, in which term are included all boarding houses who take care of 25 persons or more.

D. Bakers and cracker manufacturers of all kinds.

E. Retail stores and others selling for direct consumption.

Every person in these categories must, before July 1st, or as soon thereafter as the local Food Administrator determines, make a statement upon a form that will be provided showing the sugar they hold or have in transit on July 1st. All stocks in excess of three months' supply at the rate of consumption that will be allowed in each concern, will be requisitioned by the Administrators and redistributed at once. Any stock less than ninety days but in excess of thirty days must be held subject to the local Administrator for distribution if necessary, depending much upon remoteness from source or supply. It is manifestly unfair for any one to be overstocked in such a situation as this as it must prejudice the common interest of regular flow of supplies. Our national sugar supply does not come from stocks but arrives in monthly amounts and any attempt to provide ahead results in shortage. Any attempts to accumulate stocks in the interim between now and July 1st, will be useless and may lead to difficulties, for the Food Administration will construe any such attempts by dealers and manufacturers as hoarding and upon conviction as punishable by fine or imprisonment. While in the law the same rule might be applied to householders, the Food Administration proposes to rest upon the honor and co-operation of the householders not to hold more than a thirty day supply upon the basis of three pounds per person in the household.

In addition to giving the quantities on hand the statements which will be required from dealers and manufacturers in the above groups will give the following further information, upon honor. In the case of Group A—that is, candy, soft drinks, et cetera, must show the amount of sugar used during the months of July, August and September 1917, and certificates will, if the statements are correct, be based upon 50 per cent of such average use. Ice cream makers will be entitled to 75 per cent. A certificate will be issued separately for each month's purchase.

Group B—that is, commercial canners, et cetera, will be given certificates for their necessary requirements but any are-sale of sugar by them except under the express direction of the local Food Administrator will constitute a violation of the regulations and subject them to closing of business for the war. Any sugar in hand at the end of the season must be placed at the disposal of the local Administrator. The Administration appeals to this group to economize on consumption in every direction.

Group C—that is, public eating places, will be issued certificates upon the basis of three pounds for each ninety meals served. This includes all public eating places, use of sugar.

Group D—that is, bakers, will receive certificates for 70 per cent of the average amount used during July, August and September, 1917, or alternately 70 per cent of that used in the month of June, 1918.

Group E—that is, retail stores, will receive for July purchase certificates based upon the average of sugar sold during the combined three months, April May and June, 1918. Retailers must not sell sugar to any of the other groups, that is, to no one except householders, without taking up the certificates of such persons. They must not sell more than two pounds at any one time to any town customer or more than 5 pounds at any one time to any country customer. The latter may, however, be varied by the local Administrator to persons remote from town. The retailer will do his best not to sell more than 3 pounds per person per month to householders whose cooperation with the retailer is earnestly sought. Retailers may, as at present, sell 25 pounds of sugar to any one household for home canning upon the submission of all buildings, roads, sewers, etc., and remained there until completion of work, some five or six years.

We think the people favoring good roads, and requesting fair dealing in their location and construction of same, made no mistake in the selection of a man of Col. Matson's experience and ability. The County Court requires such a man in its makeup.

holder's certifying that he has not bought elsewhere and agreeing to return any balance unused for this purpose.

It will be seen by this plan that there is no direct rationing of the householders on a ration card and will take the services of 100,000 people to carry it out. We cannot afford the labor or money and if householders will cooperate it can be avoided.

No wholesaler or refiner can sell any sugar whatsoever unless he receives the certificate above mentioned. Any person in the above five groups who does not file his statement will receive no sugar during the war and action will at once be taken against any sugar he may have in hand in excess of thirty days supply and he will be charged with hoarding. We ask the cooperation of all traders in our purpose, that is simply to secure justice in distribution.

WANT DRAFT AGES EXTENDED

FROM 20 TO 40 IN AMENDMENT

Washington, June 25.—Extension of the draft ages above and below the existing limits—21 to 31 years—was discussed at length in the Senate today during consideration of an amendment by Senator Fall of New Mexico, to the \$12,000,000,000 army appropriation bill to substitute 18 years as the minimum and 45 years as the maximum. During the discussion, the Senator revised the amendment, making the ages 20 to 40 and eliminated a provision that youths under 21 should not be called into active military service.

Disposal of the amendment and substitutes by Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, went over until tomorrow, with sentiment in the Senate apparently evenly divided. In the meantime some senators regarded it as probable that some expression might come from the administration, particularly in view of a report circulated at the capital today that President Wilson opposes, for the present, at least, any change in the age limits and deprecates agitation for their extension at this time.

Senator Hitchcock's substitute amendment fixes the age limit at 20 and 40, respectively, and provides that citizens of the allied countries resident in the United States shall be subject to draft and that nationals of neutral countries who claim exemption shall be disbanded from American citizenship.

Imperative and immediate necessity for an increase of America's manpower in the war was the principal argument of those favoring the amendment, while opponents based their objections principally on the contention that there are sufficient men now available to meet the War Department's program and that neither the President nor the Department has asked or approved the proposed extension of the law.

During the debate, it was freely predicted that class one would soon be exhausted and that unless the age limits are raised there will be a disruption of industry with consequent effect on the war program.

Extension of the "ironing" around by Germany by the sending of American soldiers to Russia, Italy, the Balkans and Egypt and declaration of war on Bulgaria and Turkey, also was urged.

Before taking up the fall amendment, the Senate adopted numerous important legislative riders recommended by the military committee in-

cluding those for organization in this country of a Slavic Legion. A provision for formation of a Polish unit was stricken out upon explanation by Chairman Hitchcock, of the foreign relations committee, that the French government feared an American organization might interfere with the Polish army recently organized and fighting in France.

Another amendment for training of foreign units in this country, designed especially for securing manpower from Latin-America, also was written into the bill without discussion, while new amendments offered included one by Senator France, of Maryland providing for compulsory military training for youths of 19 and 20 years of age.

"STAR SPANGLED BANNER"

BOROUGH OF AMERICA

York Haven, Pa., June 25.—Future historians must refer to this town as "the Star-Spangled Banner Borough of America," for such it was christened this afternoon during the dedication of its honor flag. A search of all the Liberty Loan records of the Third campaign fails to reveal any achievement which nearly equals that of the men, women and children of York Haven, for this little borough of approximately 680 souls and an allotment of \$5,000 in the Third Liberty Loan went over the top twenty-one times by subscribing \$105,000. No city nor town in Pennsylvania can equal this, and it is pretty certain that no city nor town in the United States can do it either.

Hartley Withers, the editor of the Economist, of London, says: "Money spent in war time on things not needed is money given to the enemy." Labor and material are essential to victory; use both sparingly.

George W. Wickersham, former Attorney General of the United States, says: "Business as usual means waste as usual."

Business as usual now may mean no business later.

"Mum takes me out even on ironing day now. She's got an iron that irons faster—and saves her steps so she doesn't get tired before she's finished." It's an IWANTU COMFORT GAS IRON GAS COMPANY

DIZZINESS IS ANNOYING

As Many Johnson City People Know Too Well

When the kidneys are weak or disordered, they fall behind in filtering the blood of poisons. As these poisons attack the nerves, the result is felt in spells of vertigo, just as drunkenness will make a man dizzy from the poisoning of alcohol. Dizziness, headache, backache and irregularity of the kidney secretions are all signs of weak or disordered kidneys and should not be neglected. Use Doan's Kidney Pills, the home-endorsed kidney remedy. Read this Johnson City resident's statement:

Mrs. G. D. Webster, 702 W. Watauga Avenue, says: "My kidneys were in bad condition. I was run down, had no energy to do my work and suffered from frequent dizzy headaches. My back ached incessantly and mornings I was lame and sore and could hardly bend. My kidneys acted irregularly, too. Doan's Kidney Pills were recommended to me and I began using them. Doan's soon strengthened my back and kidneys and made me feel like a different person."

Price 60c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Webster had. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfgs., Buffalo, N. Y.

D.V.S. RATES

Including War Tax
VIA C. C. & O. RY.
From Johnson City, Tenn.
on and after June 10th, 1918.

To	
Augusta, (Togus), Main	\$21.19
Kansas City, (Leavenworth), Kansas	19.32
Danville, Ill.	12.65
Milwaukee, Wis.	18.04
Marion, Ind.	10.66
Battle Mountain, (Hot Springs), S. D.	39.91
Norfolk, Va. (Hampton)	6.72
Dayton, Ohio	8.08
Cincinnati, Ohio	6.32
Washington, D. C.	7.66
New York City	14.39
Philadelphia, Pa.	11.47

Compiled for
THE COMET, JOHNSON CITY, TENN.
By
ROBERT CARSON,
National Soldiers' Home, Tenn.

Certain-teed Roofing

The most efficient roof

for factories, warehouses, office buildings, hotels, stores, garages, barns, out-buildings, etc. Made in shingle form for residences

Certain-teed is weather-proof, clean, sanitary and fire-retarding. It is not affected by fumes or gases, and does not rust or corrode. Neither does it melt under the hot sun. Because it is lighter than other types of roofs, it requires less to support it.

Certain-teed is economical. Its first cost is low. It is inexpensive to lay, and it costs practically nothing to maintain. Guaranteed 5, 10 or 15 years, according to thickness.

There are many roll roofings, but there is only one Certain-teed. Remember the name by its meaning—Certainty of quality and Guaranteed satisfaction.

For sale by best dealers, everywhere.

Certain-teed Products Corporation
Manufacturers of
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Offices and Warehouses in Principal Cities in America.